

New Advertisements.

East Gwillimbury Township Accounts.
To be paid to—Wm. Howden,
St. Paul's Church—Rev. G. Ramsey,
of Lettice—Aurora.
Shuttleworth—F. W. Jarvis.

Train Time—Newmarket.

Moving South.
Accommodation Train 8.42 a.m.
Mail Train 5.50 p.m.

Moving North.
Mail Train 9.10 a.m.
Accommodation Train 5.50 p.m.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, March 2, 1880.

General Summary.

The residence of his Excellency the Governor General, at Quebec, was burned on Wednesday last. Particulars in another column.

A communication from a "Grammar School Trustee," in answer to a letter over the signature of "Lover of Impartiality," is unavoidably crowded out this week.

A testimonial is about to be presented to Sheriff Sutton, of Barrie, in commemoration of his adventurous expedition to Owen Sound, which resulted in rescuing the passengers and saving the steamer *Phlogiboy* from wreck on the 1st of July, 1853, consisting of a large number of passengers and crew, which is being given in the name of the donors. It is now to be seen in the window of Mr. Eliza Jeweller, Toronto.

Very little is yet known of the loss of the *Hungarian*. Nothing definite has been ascertained of the number or names of passengers. The anxiety about Mr. McKellar and Mrs. McKellar, members of Parliament, has been relieved by the reception of such information by a subsequent steamer, as to remove all fear of their being aboard the ill-fated vessel. The vessel, however, was Mr. Talcott, member for East Middlesex, was a passenger and is lost.

The *Gleaner Farmer*.—The March number of this sterling agricultural journal is received. As usual, it is bristling with practical information on all subjects interesting to the farmer and stock-grower. Its able review of the carotene in wheat with the price of the paper. No farmer should be without an agricultural paper, and we would again commend the *Gleaner Farmer* to our readers. Price only 50 cents a year. Send your orders to JOSEPH HARRIS, Rochester, N. Y.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held at Aurora, on Friday last, by Dr. Pyne, on view of the body of Wm. Kennedy, who died suddenly during the preceding night. It appeared deceased was at meeting on Thursday evening, but during the night had a return of an old complaint and died almost immediately. The following verdict was rendered by the jury: "We the undersigned jury, summoned for the purpose of enquiry how, and by what means Wm. Kennedy came to his death, from the evidence adduced, are of the opinion, that the death of deceased was caused by organic disease of the heart."

Toronto University and Victoria College.

On the first page of to-day's issue will be found the resolutions and memorial adopted by a Convention of Delegates from the various Quarterly Boards in this District, at a meeting held in Newmarket last week.

With the first resolution we have no fault to find. If the funds of the Provincial University have been squandered—if the management of that princely endowment has been characterized by extravagance and recklessness—if the moneys that should have been appropriated otherwise have been loaned to bankrupt Railway Companies, because parties connected with the Administration of the day desired a favor—and if there has been bed-faith in the management of these funds with regard to Victoria or any other College, we believe a Parliamentary enquiry ought and should be instituted. We, also, fully agree with the Rev. Mr. Poir and others who took part in the discussions at the Convention referred to, that Victoria College at present is accomplishing a vast amount of good—much more than almost any other institution, for its means; and perhaps a more satisfactory return will be made by its Board, for the money expended, than others. We quite agree, too, with the remark, that the Provincial University should be confined to the work originally intended for that institution, such as the examination of candidates and conferring Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes, Honours, &c., and that the work of education should be performed in affiliated colleges—these affiliated colleges to share in the University endowment just in proportion to the magnitude of work done. Of course the greater the number of affiliated institutions the less will be the amount received by each.

It will readily be perceived by the plan here laid down, that the amount at present expended in maintaining the Provincial University will be greatly lessened, inasmuch as that institution will only have to sustain its Senate and Board of Examiners, while the Professors and teachers will stand connected with the various affiliated colleges. A loud rivalry would be excited between the affiliated institutions, and the funds entrusted to each much better looked after. As we stated at the above Convention, thus far we have concurred with the originators of the present movement. But the question here arises, should these affiliated colleges remain denominational institutions—should Victoria College still remain under the guidance of the Wesleyan Conference—leaving the Board of management appointed by that body, and still derive its sustenance from the State? The advocates of this present movement say they do not attach "ecclesiastical," "sectarian," or "religious" taints to their pupils, and are ever conscious of common sense when they are of the "gossamer" as much talked of, that parties and guardians have for the "moulding of the institution and moral training of its pupils." Why so rigidly contend about the denominational character of that College?

We hold and have ever maintained, that the State should know no denomination as such—that the State has no right to make grants of public funds to any denominational institution, as such—that while it should re-

move every hindrance to free exercise of religious opinions, and afford such protection as to enable churches to work out their own destiny, it should not aid them by its funds. "Let every man stand on his own bottom." Besides, to make use of the argument that the public have a guarantee for the morals of the public attending Victoria College, furnishes another reason why it should not, under its present position, receive government endowment. We admit the full force of the Christian overture while students are acquiring scholastic attainments; but we ask, who should provide this? Does this duty properly belong to the State? Has Government a right to step aside from its legitimate functions, to supply religious instruction for a denomination?

The principle which has worked so admirably in the carrying out of our national system of Common School education, supposes the right of the State to provide a secular education for the youth of our land; and if this be efficiently performed, we believe the State will do its part, and let the moral and religious training be left to the religious denominations of the country. To depart from this principle to please any one church, will cause demands to be made by others, and once a concession is made, there is no telling what will be the result. Besides, if denominations, by this means, obtained control of our collegiate institutions, weaker churches must be the sufferers.

We have thus briefly given our views of the matter. To say that this District entirely concurs with the sentiments of the advocates of the present movement, would be ascribing something aside from the truth—even some of the delegates to the Convention did not and would not vote, because they did not fully understand the objects of its promoters. As soon as opportunity offers we will refer to this matter, and also refer to the way Victoria College has been managed.

The Reform Convention Address.

In continuing our synopsis of the Convention Address to the people of Upper Canada, we would remark—it has completely nonplussed the Government organs. They feel and see the force of arguments and facts therein set forth, and appear quite at a loss how to act or what to say to destroy or even partially counteract its influence and weaken its effect.

Proceeding from where our synopsis closed last week, in the address, we find at different times grants were made towards the erection of Landing Piers below Quebec, to the amount of \$1,099,147. Of course, Upper Canada contributed nearly two-thirds of this large sum and says the Address, "we need hardly add, not one shilling of revenue has ever been derived from this enormous outlay."

The next thing referred to, is the "Tug Service," and the way Baby has tugged at the Provincial chest is a caution! In 1854 this steamer ran in tow 14 vessels of all kinds. It received from the owners \$2,413, and from Government \$28,930—total, \$30,343, or precisely \$2,150 for each vessel towed! In 1855 he received \$2,231 for each vessel he assisted, and in 1858 \$2,307. Baby must have tugged with a will! No wonder he can lavish money so freely when his masters are seeking election.

After speaking of one or two other matters, the Address refers to the Seigneurial Tenure expenses, and shows what that measure has cost Upper Canada. The whole charge as the result of this scheme thrown upon the Provincial chest is about \$5,000,000, and to give a color of justice to the measure, an equal amount is at some future day, to be distributed among Upper Canada Municipalities. But mark what follows, of the ten millions borrowed, Western Canada pays seven and Lower Canada three! or in other words, Upper Canada pays all the money she gets and two millions of the five given to buy farms for the people of Lower Canada. The Address adds—"a more outrageous act of injustice than the Seigneurial Tenure robbery has never perpetrated under the British flag."

The next point referred to, is—"abuses in the whole management of public affairs." The absence of checks over public expenditure—the abominable system practiced of spending large sums without the authority of Parliament; is clearly shown—and many other topics adverted to, demonstrating the recklessness and mismanagement of the present government.

The Address taken proceeds to illustrate by facts, how Lower Canada, even in local matters, rules the Upper Province. Quite a large number of motions are given, showing that upon each a majority of the representatives of Western Canada desired to adopt them—measures, too, applying to this part of the Province only, but were vetoed by Lower Canada votes.

The next topic discussed, points out the demoralizing effect of the present system upon public men—the trucking and time serving of politicians for place and power, and the resort made use of to whip-in refractory members.

It also refers at considerable length to Mr. Galt's scheme for the conversion of the public debt—so fully discussed by the Provincial press of late, and winds up by urging sweeping changes of retrenchment.

In view of the facts presented, the address next asks—"Ought the Union, then, to be maintained?" and adduces arguments in favor of dissolution. It then proceeds to show that the "Double Majority" principle or "Federalization of all the Provinces," would fail to remedy our present evils; or give the country redress for immediate grievances.

"The document thus concludes, by furnishing what the writers conclude to be the 'True Remedy,' and is as follows:—

"Dissolve the existing legislative Union."

"Divide Canada into two or more Provinces with local Executives and Legislatures having control over their own affairs, and subject to appeal to all parts of the Province. Let no public debt be incurred by these Legislatures until the sanction of the people has been obtained by direct vote."

"Establish Central Authority over all, with power to administer such matters, and such laws, as are necessarily common to the whole Province. Let the functions of this central authority be clearly laid down—let its powers be strictly confined to discharging specific duties. Prohibit it from incurring any new debt, or levying more taxation than is required to meet the interest of existing obligations, and change its own specific duties, and gradually secure these rights by a written Constitution, ratified by the people, and incapable of alteration except by their formal sanction."

Our Grammar Schools.

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Grammar School act should be amended as to enable the County Council to raise a sum of money for Grammar School purposes, at least equal to the Government grants for grammar schools of the county, and that the town or village in which the school is located, provide the necessary buildings; the council of the said town or village shall have the appointment of three trustees; that the schools to be established shall be entirely free to the whole county, and that the distinction between Senior and Junior grammar schools be abolished."

The above resolution, adopted at a County Convention held in Ontario, is similar to what is passed at many of the meetings held by the Chief Superintendent of Education, and embodies the same principle as recognized by the resolution adopted in Newmarket. At the Convention held here, we opposed that resolution, because we believed it would throw an unfair proportion, for the maintenance of Grammar Schools, upon the Villages in which they were located, thereby creating much dissatisfaction, and hence weakening the efficiency of this department of our national school system.

Let us examine the matter a little, and take the situation of this Village as a basis for our theory. At the present time, with a rate-bill amounting yearly to about \$300, our Common School Trustees raised by direct tax last year the sum of about \$500 (the accounts not yet being published, we don't know the figures). By carrying out the resolution, the rate-bill is to be done away with—this will increase the school tax to \$800. Now, throw upon the Village the extra expense of paying for buildings and making repairs, together with the annual contingent expenses, and this \$800 will be increased to over \$1,200, while the inhabitants, as a whole, will not receive a tithe part of the benefit they receive from the Common School. But let us examine the matter a little further. The village elect three Trustees and the County Council three, and these gentlemen form the Board. Now, it will take four members of that Board to carry a motion; the elected members from the Village will resist taxation upon the people, and at the only resort will have to levy fees upon those who may attend from the Village; or else, employ an inferior man as principal for the sake of having to pay less salary. It is all folly to suppose that the inhabitants of any village would elect men to be Trustees of the Grammar School who would levy a rate upon the rateable inhabitants; hence, we infer, the school will be on an inferior one and the man employed incapable of making the institution efficient. The fact that villages contribute much larger, in proportion to actual wealth, to the County Treasury, should of itself be sufficient argument to cause the County to pay whatever the Government Grant was deficient, for the maintenance of these Schools. Good School Houses and apparatus would then be used—first class men employed, and the Grammar School occupy that position they were originally intended to occupy, in our national school system.

To levy fees, and these fees to be put upon those who may attend from the village, would be tantamount to exclusion. As a municipality we would have our proportion of the County tax to pay—that is, our proportion of the \$100 granted to each School, and then have to turn round and pay for warming an inviting the premises; and also furnish the apparatus these County Scholars want in pursuing their studies.

PRESENTMENT.

On Monday evening last the Choral Society took occasion to mark their appreciation of the services rendered by the Rev. Mr. Hooper, (he being about to remove to another field of labor as a minister,) by presenting him with a purse containing several pounds in cash. The following is the Address and reply:—

To Rev. JOSEPH HOOPER.

Sir—In behalf of your personal friends and members of the Newmarket Choral Society, it now becomes my pleasing duty to present you a testimonial of their friendly feeling and regard.

We exceedingly regret the necessity which calls on us to part with one of our most valued and efficient members—one who at all times has given with alacrity the helping hand, whether in the most humble or exalted position, as the wants of the society might best be served, showing by your prompt and efficient action, that you fully appreciated the task we had undertaken and the objects we had in view.

We feel that we are about to lose one whose place cannot well be filled,—one who "has music in his soul"—one who could fully appreciate the great benefits arising from our undertaking, and one who scorned not, or thought it humiliating to the dignity of his high position, to lend his influence, by precept and example, to help us onward.

As a friend and neighbor, citizen and Christian, and as a minister of the Gospel, it has been our pleasure to know that you, during your brief residence here, have ever promptly responded to the calls of duty and the bleak blasts of winter, or burning rays of summer, have ever found you on your mission of mercy.

I cannot permit the present opportunity to pass, without referring to the acts of personal friendship and kindness received at your hands, of the hours you have sat by my bedside and watched over me with a brother's care and of the many innumerable kind favors rendered to me and mine during my life's illness.

Without prolonging these remarks beyond a proper limit, I will now perform the duty assigned me and in behalf of your personal friends and members of the Newmarket Choral Society present you this purse. Accept it as a gift from warm and generous hearts, and may recollections of this night occasionally remind you of the many pleasant hours spent in the society of its donors.

May the Supreme Architect of the Universe the Almighty Disposer of all earthly things, in his kindness and love attend and protect you while time to you shall last.

P. L. BUTLER, Musical Director.

Newmarket, Feb. 27th, 1880.

TO THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT, MUSICAL DIRECTOR, AND MEMBERS OF THE NEWMARKET CHORAL SOCIETY.

Indies and Gentlemen—It would be of no use to attempt to make a suitable reply to your very kind address, or to express my thanks for its sentiments of sympathy and esteem towards me, accompanied by so practical a proof of the sincerity of these expressions. I could not have anticipated anything of the kind, and feel unable to do justice to your kindness. The address itself, as well as your valuable presence, will be particularly serviceable to me under present circumstances. I have considered your Society a moral institution, that will tend to elevate the young men and women of the neighborhood, and one that will especially prove beneficial to the Choir.

of the several churches here. Again I thank you, from my heart, and wish for the Newmarket Choral Society long life and increasing prosperity.

JOSEPH HOOPER.

Lecture of Elhu Burritt, Esq.

On Wednesday evening last, Elhu Burritt, Esq., delivered a large and attentive audience, in the U. S. B. Room, Newmarket, by delivering an admirable lecture on the "Physiology of Nations." Although the weather was very disagreeable, and thereby prevented many from being present—yet a good congregation assembled. The chair was occupied by Rev. Thos. Baker, who introduced the Lecturer in a few forcible and well-timed remarks—referring to the efforts he had made with regard to cheap Ocean Postage, and also his endeavor to bring about a Treaty between England and the United States of America, to the effect that these two nations would never go to war with each other, but that in case any difference should arise, it would be settled by arbitration. The Chairman also mentioned the scheme proposed by Mr. Burritt, to rid the States of the curse of slavery—to free the slave and at the same time compensate the slaveholder, by applying the proceeds of sales of public lands to that purpose. Mr. Burritt then commenced his lecture by referring to the result of the combination of causes in the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms, and applied the same rule to the formation of character and habits of nations. He carried his audience back to the early settlement of the British Isles—spoke of their habits and characteristics—what elements they lacked as a people to make a great nation—how it was supplied by being over-run with a people possessing the very elements they required; and then of the position the British people as a nation were now occupying and ultimate destiny of what is generally termed the Anglo-Saxon race. The subject was handled in a masterly manner, and at the conclusion of the lecture, an unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Burritt. The "learned Blacksmith" will long be remembered by many in Newmarket.

A Robber Arrested.

On the 13th of February last, James McDermott, was charged before BENJAMIN PEARSON, Esq., J. P., by Thos. Cosford, Esq., with stealing from his premises on the night of the 4th of November last, a sordid mare. McDermott while under examination, admitted he belonged to the "Townsend gang" of robbers and burglars, and that he had been engaged in this nefarious traffic for a length of time. According to the testimony adduced, it appears the prisoner was living a most depraved life, and gratifying his sensual appetite to the fullest extent. For a length of time he had been living with a woman who formerly peddled small wares and merchandise along Yonge Street, and this woman knew the mare belonged to Mr. Cosford; and on the prisoner and his concubine having a disagreement and as he had threatened to shoot her, she at once gave information against him. A constable was immediately despatched, and he succeeded in arresting the prisoner on his way to Owen Sound from his place of rendezvous—situated 3 or 4 miles west of Orillia, and brought him to Aurora.

On searching the prisoner's premises, part of the body of the mare was found under a brush heap, which had been set on fire, but would not burn. The hind legs, head and tail of the animal were brought to Aurora by the Constable and identified by Mr. Cosford as being part of his lost mare. After hearing the testimony, the Justice committed the prisoner to Toronto Jail to stand his trial at the approaching term. Report says that not less than sixty horses have passed through the hands of the prisoner during a very brief period subsequent to his incarceration.

Newmarket Council.

A regular meeting of the above Council took place on Monday evening last. All the members present.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. Applications, with sureties, were made by Mr. Knight and Mr. Brelsford, for license to keep Houses of Entertainment.

On motion of Mr. Smith seconded by Mr. Wallis, the applications were received and sureties accepted.

Mr. Edmund Elridge tendered his resignation as Assessor, unless an assistant was appointed.

Mr. Smith, from the Fire Department Committee, presented their first Report, accompanied by a letter from Cowing & Co., the manufacturers of the engine stating if it was not what it was guaranteed to be, they would make it so.

Mr. Hunter asked leave, seconded by Mr. Smith, to introduce a By-Law to provide for the appointment of another Assessor.—Leave granted.

The By-Law was then read a first time, and referred to a committee of the whole. Mr. Wallis in the chair.

In committee the By-Law got a quietus although the Council unanimously agreed upon the principle by going into Committee on the same.

Committee rose and reported the By-Law Lost. Report adopted.

Dr. Hunter gave notice that at next meeting of Council he would introduce a By-Law to provide for purchasing the right of Wm. Trent, Esq., in the Fire Engine.

Dr. Hunter moved, seconded by Mr. Wallis, a resolution of which he had given notice, affirming the principle, (and upon which it was intended to frame a By-Law,) that it was expedient to open up all Streets, now closed to the injury of private parties, and those not required to be let by tender.

Council went into committee upon the same.—Mr. Smith in the chair.

In committee Mr. Wallis moved an amendment to his own resolution, leaving the matter for the Road and Bridge Committee to fix the price instead of leaving it to public tender. Amendment carried.

Committee rose, and report received and adopted.

The Auditors' Report was then presented; but not being made out in duplicate, nor having the liabilities of the Corporation set forth, it was voted by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Davison, that report be referred back, and the clause of the act cited, calling attention to their duties.

Mr. Davison gave notice that at next meeting of Council he would introduce a By-Law to provide for the appointment of an Assessor.

A little sparring then took place, in regard to the qualification of members to sit at the Council Board, and in regard to legal advice obtained from Adam Wilson, Esq., M. P. P. but concluded without any definite action. So far as we can learn there is a grave question of the qualification of two if not three of the present members. But taking into consideration the fact that these parties, at least two of them, will not benefit our society by the resolution which has placed them in this position.

It would appear ungrateful to take advantage of their generosity.

Mr. Smith moved the amount of surety to be given by the collector, and the Council adjourned.

East Gwillimbury Council.

The above Council met at the Mansion House, Sharon, on Saturday last, the 25th ult. All the members present.

After reading the minutes, a communication was read from Wm. Doan—tendering for the collection of taxes.

Also, from the County Treasurer, requiring description and situation of non-resident lands.

Mr. Doan presented a petition from Theodore Hunnily and others, praying for an increase of statute labor to be allowed for a team and wagon or plough.

From Moses Knight and others, praying to do a portion of their statute labor, in another division, in front of their property.

From Arthur McMaster, praying the Council to amend their license By-Law so to prevent Shops from selling in less quantities than three gallons.

From John Patton, praying for Tavern License.

From Campbell Cunningham, and others, praying for alteration in School Section, in old survey.

The committee appointed to make enquiry regarding the purchase of Dubouche's, reported they could obtain them and realize 8 per cent.

Mr. Holborn introduced a By-law to provide for the investment of all Resurvey Monies in Dubouche's. The By-law passed through its various stages and was adopted. Adjourned for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the Council resuming, Mr. Holborn introduced a By-law to provide for the appointment of certain township officers. After being read a first time, went into committee of the whole—Mr. Shuttleworth, in the chair. In committee the following named gentlemen were appointed, and filled in the blanks of the By-law, as:

P. H. HASTERS.

Yonge Street—Wm. Dawson, Benjamin Cady, C. Willis, Wm. Homer, Thos. Graham, Hugh McLeod, Wm. Richardson, and James McClure.

Second Street—Robert Culverwell, Stephen Howard, Oliver Lundy, John Selby and Wm. Graham.

Queen Street—Israel Haines, Peter Rowan, A. N. Reid, Judah Doan, Abram Doan, J. A. Dunham, Wm. Brothers, G. Y. Moore and Arch. McMillan.

Union Street—R. McCarty, Samuel Reid, Wm. Purdy, Benj. Dunham, Samuel Travis, Peter DeGor, Wm. Evans, T. G. Dunham, John Atkinson and R. Smith.

Fifth Concession—Alfred Parks, H. Smith, Wm. Miller, Stephen Travis, Geo. Cole, H. Wilson, George Siles and H. Debo.

Sixth Concession—Hy. Mosier, Joseph Travis, Wm. Greenawald.

Seventh Concession—Wm. Grose, B. Ough, James Hopkins and Thos. Leighton.

Eighth Concession—Isaac Ross, Ammon Tool, Samuel Shuttleworth, P. Fox and J. Quibell, Jr.

Core Division—Wm. Terry and Samuel Quibell.

Town Line South—John Wrogett and George Graham.

Harold Road—Jonathan Gillian.

Town Line North—William Mitchell.

The Committee rose and the By-law was read a third time and adopted.

A By-law was introduced by Mr. Shuttleworth to provide for the appointment of a Collector, which was passed—naming Mr. Wm. Terry as that officer.

The Council then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the various petitions presented.—Mr. Holborn in the chair.

The prayer of Moses Knight and others was granted.

The petition of John Patton for Tavern license was now taken up, and on motion the petitioner was referred to the By-law in that case made and provided.

The petition of Theodore Hunnily and others, in reference to statute labor. Mr. Doan moved that the prayer be granted in so far as to allow that one-fourth be deducted from the amount of work required by statute; and that a team with plow, scraper or wagon, be allowed at the rate of 23 days, for every day employed, and that commutation be reduced to 60 cents per day.—Lost.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, on account of the petition asking exclusive privileges for one locality, the prayer of said petition was not granted.

In reference to the petition of Arthur McMaster, Esq., the council did not think it wise to grant it as no one would take out a license for three gallons, when they could sell in quantities of five gallons without license. On motion of Mr. Souls, the prayer was not granted.

The prayer of the petition of certain inhabitants of the old Survey, in reference to school matters, was granted.

The Committee then rose and the Council adopted the report.

Mr. Doan gave notice that at next meeting of Council he will introduce a By-law to provide for regulating statute labor.

After ordering a few matters relating to the distribution of statute labor, by allowing certain petitioners to do a portion of their work on the Harold Road and other places, the Council adjourned, to meet again on the 6th of April next.

Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

sollicit frequent bursts of applause. I would not wish to make invidious distinctions, as all parties acquired themselves creditably, but I must be pardoned for mentioning the performance of the young Lady in the character of "Widow Chatterbox," which was truly to life, and brought down thousands of applause.

I believe all parties young and old, were well satisfied with the evening's entertainment, and have no doubt it will have the effect of stimulating the pupils to renewed efforts in their educational studies.

The Late Inquest at Aurora.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir—Mr. William Kennedy, Son of Aurora, one of the oldest, and most respectable inhabitants of this township, died very suddenly in bed, to which he had labored in his usual health on the night of the 23rd inst. There was no cause, and could not be the least suspicion as to his death, having been the result of other than natural causes. Still, the relatives and friends deemed it advisable on account of the suddenness of his death, that an inquest should be held—because they very naturally dreaded the occurrence in this case, of any such heart-rending scenes as are now unhappily very frequent. Instances are narrated as lately as in the *Globe* of the 25th inst., where bodies of persons dying under perfectly unexceptionable circumstances, and even buried for some time, have been disinterred, and more or less mangled under some needy and greedy Coroner's authority, on pretence of making necessary legal enquiry! but, in reality, for the purpose of getting into his own hands the few shillings of Dollars, which otherwise would as they should remain in the County Treasury.

A daughter of the deceased resides in Lloydstown and had to be informed of her father's death, and as Dr. Bull, who is one of the Coroners for the County, lives in the same village, one messenger was sent by the family on both occasions and left the house before daylight, and very shortly after Mr. R's death. Dr. Bull, after receiving the message, engaged with professional duty at the time, but on Mr. Pearson soliciting him on behalf of the family to go, he consented to do so.

Meanwhile, Mr. Halliday of Aurora, without the knowledge of the family or friends, and several hours after their Messenger was sent, went to Constable Pearson, and desired the latter to go to Newmarket for Coroner Pyne. On being desired to do so, the Constable immediately went. Wm. Doan, who at once received Nathaniel Pearson, Esq., J. P. who was in the house, to go to Newmarket, and inform Dr. Pyne that, as the family had sent for Dr. Bull, who would soon be on the spot, his (Dr. Pyne's) attendance was unnecessary, naturally supposing that the notice of another Coroner's having been sent for, would have been amply sufficient to prevent any gentleman from taking any further steps.

Mr. Pearson found Dr. P. in Newmarket and delivered the message to which he replied he would go down.

Dr. Pyne upon the fact of his having issued the warrant and placed it in the Constable's hands, as a reason why he was forced to proceed—one who knows anything on the subject, is aware that under the circumstances the proper course, is to do nothing further—and the fact that Mr. Nathaniel Pearson saw the Constable before he left Newmarket with the warrant, and told him his errand, shows how particularly easy it would have been to let the matter drop. The only real difficulty was the fact which could only be removed by carrying, so as to arrive first in Aurora. This in view, Dr. Pyne came down notwithstanding the intimation he had received, and proceeding to the house of the deceased, pretended to take possession, and told Mrs. K. he would return at 3 o'clock, to hold the inquest, although she (Mrs. K.) told him that Dr. Bull had been sent for, and that in consequence of this it was her wish that the body of the whole family that it should be held by Dr. Bull.

About 3 o'clock p. m. Dr. Pyne and Bull (who having in the meantime arrived) went to the house. Dr. Pyne seated himself at a table, before he had empaneled the jury; the son of the deceased told him once more in presence of a room full of people that it was the special wish of the family, as Dr. Bull had been sent for and was present, that he should hold the inquest. In spite of all this, as a trifle could be made of it, Dr. Pyne would not give way, but proposed to Dr. Bull that he should sit with him on the case. He then, knowing the offer would be refused, proposed that Dr. Bull should receive all the "emolument" as he called it, while he (Dr. P.) should conduct the inquest,—insinuating rather insultingly that such an arrangement would suit Dr. B., which insinuation was speedily and indignantly repelled. He then said, "the end of it was that the only real difficulty was the fact which could only be removed by carrying, so as to arrive first in Aurora. This in view, Dr. Pyne came down notwithstanding the intimation he had received, and proceeding to the house of the deceased, pretended to take possession, and told Mrs. K. he would return at 3 o'clock, to hold the inquest, although she (Mrs. K.) told him that Dr. Bull had been sent for, and that in consequence of this it was her wish that the body of the whole family that it should be held by Dr. Bull."

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For Sale,

ONE Hundred and Thirty-three Acres of land being the Township Lot No. 10, in the 1893 Concession of the TOWNSHIP OF STEVEN, being of good soil and one acre cleared with small house erected thereon; also a creek runs over the lot and under it.

The lot bounded by Highways at the East & South Apply to DAVID WATSON, the Justice on the N.E. Corner of the Township of King.
February 23, 1867.

(C-5)

Notice

I hereby direct that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next Session, for an Act to establish a survey made by Mr GEO. LOUIT, Provincial Land Surveyor, from Lot No. Fifteen to Twenty-eight, inclusive, on the 7th Con. of the Township of King, in the County of York, and for the continuation of said survey north to the Township Line of West Gwillimbury:
King, February 18, 1860. *2ml

An Apprentice Wanted,
TO THE Tin and Copper Smith Business, Apply to the undersigned.
W. S. WAITE.
Newmarket, Feb. 16, 1860. (A-2)

Wanted To Exchange

BRAIN and Shorts for Store Pigs and a Farrow Cow.
Apply to the Newmarket Steam Mills.
O. FORD.
Newmarket, Feb. 2, 1860. (F-51)

Half-Dollar Tea, IN

Tin Ware

Tea for Half-a-Dollar per Pound,
Of Superior Quality, can be had at the Store
of
E. HUGHES.
All other Goods corresponding in quality and price, Prospect-st., Newmarket, Jan. 26, 1860. (E-50)

Grand River Plaster;
JUST Received and for Sale by
J. W. MARSDEN.
Newmarket, 9th Ebb, 1860. (H-52)

To School Trustees.

WANTED, a situation as teacher, by a person who holds a second class certificate for life in the County of York. Advertiser has taught for the last twelve years in the above named County. Application to be made to Dr. Pyne, Newtown; or to the Editor of this paper; or to "Teacher," Bond Head.
February 16, 1860. (U-1)

AFFLICTED READ!

European MEDICAL HOUSE !
—AND—
Botanic Dispensary,
No. 51, KING-ST., WEST, TORONTO, C.W.,
—ESTABLISHED BY—
DR. GOODING, (formerly of England.)

A NEW, SPEEDY, AND MOST SUCCESSFUL mode of treating
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Marasmus or wasting Consumption, Seminal Weakness, Diseases of the Kidneys & Bladder, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Chloride Complaints, etc., etc, etc.
OF NO Charge for Advice.

Dr. Gooding is now engaged in treating this class of maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by him is new. It is based on scientific principles, and never discovered remedies without minerals or poisons. The facilities of cure are such, that patients can be cured at their own houses without expense, in every part of the country, from an accurate description of their case by letter, and have the medicine sent them by mail or express.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by bad habits in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pain, forgetfulness, sometimes a tingling in the back eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, constipation of ideas loss of memory, with melancholy may be cured by the New Botanic Remedies.

Country Patients.
Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.
Address,
DR. GOODING,
No. 51, King-St. West, Toronto, O.W.
Toronto, Dec. 22, 1859. (U-46)

TEETH Extracted without Pain, by Oliver's Electro Magnetic Process, which is perfectly harmless, by
W. C. ADAMS,
Surgeon Dentist, 53 King-street East, south side, third door west from Church-street.
All operations in Dentistry carefully and still performed, July 18, 1859. (V-18)

Village Lots for Sale.

THE Subscribers have 12 or 14 Lots to dispose of, to the handsome
VILLAGE OF QUEENSWILE,
the most of them are on Main-street—Terms easy
JAS. AYLWARD, & SON,
Queensville, Jan. 20, 1860. (X-51)

SIDE STOVE

TIN & COPPER WAREHOUSE,
Directly opposite the North American Hotel, Main Street,
NEW MARKET ST.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage received since his commencement in business, respectfully intimates that he has just received a large and varied assortment of COOKING, BOX, PARLOR, WALL AND BED ROOM STOVES;
Which he will sell at the lowest reasonable prices. Constantly on hand, all kinds of Tin Ware. Having added to his stock the whole of the EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of
TIN-WARE, &c,
Embracing the Stock-in-Take of Mr. GEORGE MORRISSE, the whole will be disposed of CHEAP FOR CASH.
Also, on hand, a splendid assortment of Fancy Bird Cages I.I.
Orders for Tin Roofing, Extra Troughing, Plumbing and Bell Hanging, promptly executed.
COPPER WORK,
In all its branches, neatly executed, and on the most reasonable terms, such as
Copper Stills, Pumps, Steam-Pipes, Breweries' Kettles, &c.
Being a PRACITCAL PLUMBER, he is prepared to execute orders for the fitting up of Water-Closets, Baths, Cisterns, Pipes, Hot and Cold Water Tanks, &c.
Old Brass, Copper, Lead, and Rags taken in exchange for Tin-Ware; likewise Farm Produce.
W. B. WAITE
January 23, 1860. (Z-50)

LAND FOR SALE

EXCHANGE FOR STOCK
IN the Township of Prince, in the Yukon, about 100 acres containing:

SEVENTY ACRES
Twenty-four of which are in high state of cultivation, with

Good Log House and Barn.
This Lot is situated on the New Grand Road now being constructed from Toronto to Owen Sound, and is within ten minutes walk of the Church School & Post Office; also, in the same Township

HAVING TWENTY THREE ACRES ALSO, ALSO, HOUSES AND BARN OR SHEDS,
also Ninety-nine Acres; also,
One Hundred Acres Bush Land, In the Township of Altonshire.
For further information, apply to
THOMAS WINDEL,
Queenstown, P.O.; all letters to be pre-paid.
Queenstown, Jan. 31, 1860. (aa-5)

FARM FOR SALE,

In the Township of King, 2nd Concession Lot No. 6, County of York, Canada West, containing

200 ACRES - 120 Cleared,
and in high state of cultivation, with Good Buildings, an Orchard, and well watered.
It is situated 1 1/2 miles from Yonge street, 2 miles from Holland Landing, and 1 mile from the flourishing Village of Newmarket. It will be sold in one lot, or in two lots of 100 acres each. The land is of first-rate quality.
For further particulars apply to
A. BOULTBRE, ESQ.
Newmarket;
DR. BULL,
Hwydown; or
JAMES F. GORDON,
on the premises.
King, Jan. 24, 1860. (f-50)

Have you seen this?

THE Subscriber in calling the attention of the public, respectfully announces, he is prepared to work

Very Cheap for Cash.
Horse Shoes set and caulked, for \$0.10
New Shoes for Snag, all round 2.00
Common Outlets Ironed, four 11.00
Useable Wagons do. 40.00
And all other work done at proportionate prices.
Shop on Prospect st., south of Methodist Chapel.
JAMES WETHERELL,
Newmarket, Jan'y 1st, 1860. (g-fn-43)

CHEAP

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
(Opposite Mr. Tuos. Lux's Hotel),
Holland Landing.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Holland Landing, and Public in general, that he has constantly on hand a large stock of
GENTS, YOUTHS, LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDRENS'
BOOTS, SHOES,
and Gaiters;
Of superior material and workmanship. Our experience in the business warrants us in saying, that we can supply purchasers with a better retail than was ever before offered for Holland Landing at the Lowest Reasonable Prices in Cash.
Call is respectfully solicited.
THOMAS HIGGINS.
Holland Landing, Jan. 2, 1860. (ff-47)

Patent, Patent.

IMPORTANT TO SHOE MAKERS.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Trade in general that he has bought of Mr. THOMAS ANSTROUP, Patented the full right to Vend and Sell in the North Riding of York, the improved method of

CUTTING AND CRIMPING.
The great advantages derived from this Patent lie in Crimping in the usual way is entirely done away with, so Crimping Machines and Blocks are not required. There is also a saving of three to four frosts in one side of upper. This fact alone is well worthy the attention of those who belong to the Trade. As experienced in the business warrants us in saying that this improved method is of a greater benefit to the Trade than anything yet introduced. The above Patent Right was granted April 5th, 1859. Parties in the Trade wishing to purchase Shoe Rights, will please address to the subscriber,—
THOMAS HIGGINS,
Shoe and Shoe Maker,
HOLLAND LANDING,
Holland Landing, Jan. 2, 1860. (ff-47)

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS.—The high and lauded efficacy which the pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invincible efficiency in all diseases where it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of osteostasis puffing out only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; if your good works testify for them, and they differ not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, phlegm, rheumatism, hives and agues, obstinate head-aches, and all general derangements of health, Life Pills have invariably proved certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. If Dr. Moffatt's Phoenix Pillers will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, headache, sickness induced in females by delicate health, and even kind of spasms of the digestive organs. For sale by Dr. W. D. Morris, 33 Broadway, and by Medicine Dealers and Druggists generally throughout the country.
JOHN BOND, Agent.
January 6, 1860. (fy-47)

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND. A Rare Companion for the Winter Months.
Every Pianist Should possess this weekly Every Singer publication of Vocal and Piano Forte Music containing 10 Centis a number, and published by
The Entire Press of the Country, to be
"THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD."
Twelve full-sized pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music.

FOR TENEMENTS.
Yearly, \$3; Half-yearly, £2.50; Quarterly, £1.25.
Subscribe to "**Our Musical Friend**" or order it from the nearest Bookseller, and you will have Music enough for your entire family, and at an insignificant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarinet, Accordion, etc., etc., subscribe to this.

Solo Melodist.
Containing 12 pieces, costing only
\$10 Cts. a number; Yearly, £3.50; Half-yearly, £2.
All the back numbers at 50 cts., and bound vols., containing 12 numbers, at \$5.00 each, constantly on hand.
Agents wanted for these publications.
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
107 Nassau-st., New York
Jan. 6, 1860. (Jm-4)

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Chartered by act of Parliament.
Capital \$100,000.
Home Office Toronto.
President, J. Q. Olney,
Vice President, Thos. Howard;
Directors, W. H. Woodcock, Iller Lewis, Walter Macfarlane, T.F. Rossiter,
M.P. Davy,
ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor.
ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y.
The Subscriber has been fully appointed Agent in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will give personal attention to parties desiring of insuring for Insurance.
THOMAS NILOS,
Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1860. (K-5)

